Our Duty in the Present Crisis.

A Sermon Preached in the Presbyterian Church at Huntingdon, Pa., AUGUST 17, 1862,

BY

REV. GEO. W. ZAHNISER,

PASTOR.

HUNTINGDON, August 18, 1862.

Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER:

Dear Sir:—We believe the Sermon preached by you on Sabbath morning last, would be productive of good at home, and cheering to our soldiers in camp. We therefore request that you will furnish it for publication.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEORGE TAYLOR,	HORATIO G. FISHER,
A. W. BENEDICT,	J. F. MILLER,
WILLIAM MORRIS, Jr.	GEO. W. GARRETTSON,
JOHN SCOTT,	DAVID SNARE,
DAVID BLAIR,	JAMES GWIN,
HENRY GLAZIER,	D. P. GWIN,
J. GEORGE MILES,	JAMES A. BROWN,
THEO. H. CREMER,	JOHN REED,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,	S. S. SMITH,
WM. P. ORBISON,	THOMAS FISHER,
D. M MURTRIE,	CHARLES H. MILLER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	R. B. WIGTON.

HUNTINGDON, August 19, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—There was nothing new in my remarks on Sabbath morning, but since you think their publication would do good, I give you the manuscript containing the substance of them. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. ZAHNISER,

To Hon. G. TAYLOR, A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., and others.

SERMON.

THEN came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim. And Moses said unto Joshua, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek; to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill, with the rod of God in my hand.

So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek: and Moses, Aaron and Hur, went up to the top of the hill.

And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed.

But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone and put it under him, and he sat thereon, and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun.

And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua; for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under Heaven.—EXODUS 17: 8-14.

THIS passage contains a short narrative of a battle between Amalek and Israel. In obedience to a divine command, and under Moses as their leader, the Israelites were marching to take possession of the land promised to their fathers; and the Amalekites—*descendants of Esau—attempted to obstruct* their progress. The Amalekites were the hereditary foes of the sons of Jacob; they inherited the malice of Esau; and wished to prevent the fulfilment of the promise made to the descendants of Jacob. When these hostile brethren appeared in Rephidim, Moses said to Joshua, "Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek; to-morrow I will stand on the top of the hill, with the rod of God in my hand." Joshua did as he was commanded, and on the morrow he and his chosen soldiers went out to fight, while Moses stood on the top of the hill and prayed. The battle was joined, and for a time its issue was doubtful. The "scale of battle" wavered; for when Moses held up his hands, Israel prevailed, but when his hands grew weary, and he let them down, Amalek prevailed. But when Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands until the going down of the sun, Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

This portion of sacred history is pregnant with instruction suited to our circumstances and condition as a nation.

The first thing claiming attention, is *the character of the war between Amalek and Israel.* On the part of Israel, it was a *war of defence.* The conduct of Amalek was such as compelled Moses to make an appeal to arms. The host of Israel was marching in obedience to divine signals given by the pillars of cloud and fire; and Amalek attempted to obstruct their progress.—They wished to drive Israel from their course, and prevent the accomplishment of a divine promise.

The second point in the narrative, is *the employment, in the war, of appropriate instrumentalities to defeat the purpose of Amalek.* Moses did not command the host to stand still, and see if God would not miraculously destroy their wicked brethren. He did not stretch out over them the rod of God in his hand, with which he had destroyed the horsemen and the chariots of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. He did not look for miraculous interposition. But he made Joshua chief captain, and commanded him to select a body of men from the thousands of Israel, and march out and join battle with Amalek. He employed *appropriate means,* such as in their nature were suited to accomplish the end.

The third point in the narrative, is *the conduct of Moses during the battle.*—He stood on the top of the hill with the rod of God in his hand, and prayed for victory. By his preparation for the battle, he showed his belief in the employment of means, and by prayer for victory, the necessity of the presence of God to make them efficacious. He believed that the war was just; he organized an army, and appointed Joshua as its leader, and then he resorted to prayer for success. The conviction that his cause was a just one, and his ample preparation to maintain it, gave him confidence in his supplication for victory.

The application of these things to our condition as a nation is most obvious. We are in the midst of a most fearful struggle. What is its character? Is it just or unjust? Is this war defensive or aggressive? Surely no man, not affected with the *moral insanity* called SECESSION, can believe that the conflict in which we are engaged is for sectional supremacy. This is not its nature. It is a struggle for national life. The great question involved is not one of mere party triumph or sectional prowess; it is a question that involves the fate of constitutional liberty and the destinies of the nation. The man who does not see this, must be deaf to the voice of reason, and blind to the plainest teachings of Providence as unfolded in our history. Who that knows the aspect of affairs and the interests at stake in this struggle, does not see in its failure, standing armies, perpetual wars, national ruin and an oligarchy to perpetuate bitter personal and domestic wrong. And if God has revealed any purpose in the antecedent history of the American people, it is, that through their instrumentality he intends to unfold and exhibit the capabilities of the race. He has led us to hope that we are to be a great and permanent blessing to the nations. We are the freest, and wisest, and happiest people on earth. It is in no boastful spirit that I say it, but to prove that we are a peculiar people. God has blessed us with privileges—educational, and civil, and religious—above the nations around us. He is developing in our midst, and for the world, a high standard of Christian character and a high type of Christian civilization. His past providence toward us warrants the belief, that we are a chosen people, and that under the divine guidance, we are marching up to take possession of the full heritage of blessings promised to the race. In our past history we see the pillars of cloud and fire.—God was with our fathers, when they made their home in the wilderness.—He was with their sons, and their sons' sons, in all their early conflicts; and under his fostering care, we have grown to be a mighty nation, and were about to take possession of an entire continent, on which to work out the problems of human progress, and to push human improvement to its utmost limits. But Amalek started up in our path. Men, whom we regarded as brothers, have become our relentless enemies, and are attempting to turn back the tide of our prosperity, and defeat the purposes of God, so obviously indicated in our history.

The character of our Federal Government—the influence it is fitted to exert in the advancement of the race—the blessings, under God, it has already secured, make it our imperative duty to sustain it. Who, that knows these things, and yet fails to come to its support, can be guiltless before men or God? It is too late to stand still, and discuss the causes of this wicked rebellion. What if the voice of fanaticism were heard in the land? It was but a feeble cry among the million voices that rent the air, proclaiming adherence to the "Constitution and laws." What if grievances did exist? There were no acts of oppression committed. Our enemies themselves confess that it was the *fear* of oppression, and not its actual existence, that quickened into life this *monstrous iniquity.* But it is needless to dwell on these things. It is a time for deeds, and not for words. The monster has already reached his full strength. He stands at the threshold, ready to destroy us—ready to trample in the dust what we hold valuable and sacred. He must be met, and disarmed of his power. If we, through fear or supineness, fail to do this, we will go down, in history, to the generations that will come after us, branded with shame, and up to the God who will judge us, to receive the curse of cowardice, that we will so richly merit.

Our cause is just. It is self-defence. It is the defence of the Government that God gave us—the preservation of the distinguished blessings he bequeathed to us, to be handed down to our children. To keep and transmit them unimpaired, is a duty we owe to the generations that will come after us; it is a solemn, religious duty we owe to God.

But we must not stand idle, and expect fire from heaven to smite this monster, and save us. We need not look for miraculous interposition.—Had Moses waited for this, the whole host of Israel would have been scattered and destroyed. We must arm ourselves, and march forth to meet the foe. This is what Moses directed to be done. This is what we must do, if we would maintain our integrity as a people. Joshua was made chief captain. Chosen men were called out, and armed, and led forth to battle.—This example is for our imitation. Men must go forth from their homes and their firesides. A picked host must be gathered to endure the toil and the danger of the camp and the battle-field. The citizen must become a soldier; and the resources of the nation must be taxed to equip and maintain him. Until this is done, we need not expect to succeed; we can have no just ground of confidence in our prayers for victory and permanent peace. It is cheering to know, that so many brave men have responded to the call of our Chief Executive, and are already in the field; and that others are preparing to go forth, and, if needs be, "to lay their lives on their country's altar." Every Christian patriot should be ready to "pledge his life, and fortune, and sacred honor" in this holy cause; for what is life without freedom, or fortune without protection, or honor without both?

But while we employ ample and appropriate means to suppress this rebellion, we must not overlook the truth taught in this narrative—that success in war depends as much on the prayers of the people at home as on the skill and bravery of the soldiers in the field. Moses did not rely alone on the skill of Joshua and the courage of his army, for success. He looked to God for victory. He resorted to prayer, and when he prayed, Israel prevailed; but when his hands grew weary, and he let them down, Amalek prevailed; and when Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, Amalek was routed, and smitten with the edge of the sword.

Our immense armies, our iron-clad ships, and our vast resources, will accomplish nothing, unless God, who giveth the victory, is on our side.—These will but add to the magnitude of the disaster, and the shame of the defeat, that must follow, if the God of Battles be not our leader. We must invoke his presence, for in his hands is the issue. He can subdue our enemies, and make them to be at peace with us. From him cometh the wisdom that is needful to direct in the cabinet and in the field. We are in his hands, and should, bow ourselves before him. Let us take Moses, the man of God, as our model, and pray—pray earnestly, and without ceasing, that God would smite down this modern Amalek, and restore us again to the blessedness of a united and prosperous people.

The evils of this rebellion did not spring out of the ground. They are judgments sent on us for our sins.—As a nation, we have winked at oppression; we have polluted the holy Sabbath, by legalizing its desecration; we have been vainglorious of our greatness, as though by our own might we had gotten it—and God has visited these evils upon us. It becomes us, then, to humble ourselves, and beseech him to restore us to his favor.

God would have led the Israelites at once into the promised land, but they rebelled against him, and he sent them to wander in the wilderness; and it was while there that Amalek met them. It was sin that brought the judgment of war; but it was the armed host and the prayers of Moses that brought deliverance. So sin has plunged us into the horrors of civil strife, and nothing but vigorous effort, and humble, fervent prayer to Almighty God, can save us.

It is said that Moses stood on the top of the hill with the rod of God in his hand. This was the rod by which the miracles before Pharaoh were wrought; the rod that was stretched over the Red Sea to divide its waters, and bring deliverance to Israel and destruction to Egypt. When the Israelites saw it, they were reminded of past exhibitions of power in their behalf, and were encouraged to trust God in their present conflict. And have we no past deliverances to recall? No monuments of his favor to encourage us, when we go out to fight, and come to make supplications in his presence? Let us recall the evidences of his past goodness. They will stimulate us to vigorous effort and earnest prayer for success in the present crisis.

The rod of God, in the hand of Moses, was also evidence to Israel that they were engaged in the Lord's cause.—And have we no evidence that our cause is his? Is it not the cause of freedom—the cause of human progress? And is not this the cause of God? Let these things give us confidence.—God's ear is open to hear the prayer of a nation that humbles itself before him, and supplicates his favor in such a cause as this.

Have you access to a mercy-seat?—If not, hasten to seek it through Jesus Christ; for an imperiled nation, endangered kindred, and your own soul need it. This is an hour when prayer is needed—an hour when God expects every one to be instant in prayer; "for if thou holdest thy peace at such a time as this, deliverance will arise to the cause of God from another place, but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed." And now, may I not bespeak your prayers in this hour of darkness and peril? In the name of God, I enter a claim to them. I believe the cause in which we are engaged is his. He gave us our national existence, and placed a mission before us. That mission is not yet fulfilled, and shall we fail to act our part in its fulfillment? Will we perish in our infancy, for our wickedness? If we perish, our epitaph in the graveyard of nations will be written—UNFAITHFUL TO THEIR MISSION, AND THEREFORE DEAD.

On the behalf of humanity, I bespeak your prayers. I believe our cause is the cause of humanity. If our free institutions are smitten down in this conflict, the world will mourn.—The potentates of Europe will rejoice, but the millions of their down-trodden and oppressed subjects will weep. It is to free America that their eyes are turned. It is to her shores that they direct their steps, when they fly from the thraldom of their own. But if our light is extinguished, and our sun sets in blood, the oppressed of all lands will have lost their asylum, and to all human view, the world will be left to toil on, in subjection to priestcraft and kingly power. I ask your prayers, in the name of the families that have given fathers, and brothers, and sons to go forth to the hardships of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field. These men have laid aside the implements of peace, and put on the harness of war; exchanged the quiet home for the noise of gathering armies; the endearments of the domestic circle for the bloody embraces of "grim-visaged war." For these sad and broken households, I ask your prayers. For the loved and loving ones, who have gone out from them, I entreat your fervent supplication. They have marched forth, braving disease and death, to roll back the tide of desolation from our homes and our firesides; and it is our sacred privilege to commend them to God, who alone can shield them from the pestilence that destroyeth and the arrow that flieth.

And have we no suitable return to make for this heroism? No sympathy to express? No treasure to pledge? No prayers to offer that God would keep them, and crown their efforts with success? It cannot be, in an hour like this, when the nation is shaken to its very base, that a Christian patriot will withhold his hand, or grow weary in prayer. When wives, and sisters, and mothers are emulating the self-denial of Spartan women—and husbands, and brothers, and sons, the determined courage of Spartan men, shall any one who remain at home be indifferent spectators? Shall we prove faithless to the tremendous issues before us, and recreant to the mighty trust reposed in our hands? If we do, we are not worthy to be freemen, and should be slaves; and when we die, our memory should rot.

If ever there was a time when it behooved philanthropists and patriots to labor and pray, it is now. The interest of oppressed millions demands it. The safety and success of our armies demand it. The thousands of homes that are desolate, *and of hearts* that are broken and widowed, call us to supplicate God, who is "their help and their shield."

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 84th Regt., P. V.

We have received the following communication, from E. Will. Thomas to his mother in this place:

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 5, 1862.

DEAR MOTHER:—I received your letter some time ago, but had no opportunity to answer until now. For the last 14 days we have been doing nothing but fighting, and, finally, were ordered to retreat to our old headquarters—Alexandria.

At Manassas we passed a very rough time; you can think for yourself when I tell you that on last Saturday, the 30th August, the artillery firing was as rapid as the roll on a drum, and the musketry could not be heard for the thunder of the cannon.

I honestly believe that if I have handled one wounded man, I have handled a thousand. The field of battle was the most dreadful sight I ever beheld. At the hospital to which the wounded were taken, I saw three flour barrels full of the legs and arms of the poor fellows. I never want to see such an awful sight again.

We are now quartered at Alexandria, Va., and I expect we will be allowed a rest which we very much need I will have to close for the present, in order to go to the hospital, and attend to the wounded.

I remain your son,

WILKE.

CAMP MCMURTY, KNOXVILLE, Ill., Sept. 8, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—Thinking a few lines from this camp might interest you I will give you a short letter. This is the 102d Illinois Regt. Col. McMurty has been Lieut. Governor of the State. Our Company was raised about North *Henderson and Ridger's Corner,* Mercer county, Ill. Capt. Likely is liked by all the men. He has quite a number of Huntingdon county boys and is himself one. The Major says we are the quietest and best behaved company in the regiment. We are encamped in the fair ground of Knox county, and number between 900 and 1,000.—Our company has some sixty married men and we cannot act badly, as our families are watching us. We have preachers in the ranks and our captain is an elder, but there are some rough men however, to balance these. We have our clothing but have not got our arms, &c. If this suits you I will drop you a line from Dixie if I get there.—I hope you will send the Globe in return.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID T. PORTER,
102d Regt., Ill. Vol.

DIED,

In Brady township, Huntingdon co., on the 9th inst., of consumption, JNO. BROWN, aged 20 years, 10 months, and 19 days.

The subject of the above notice was one of those retiring, unassuming persons, who have to be well known to be appreciated. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and an obliging neighbor; even bearing in mind the "Golden Rule," to do unto others as you would have them do to you. Although prostrated by a lingering illness, not a murmur escaped his lips. He had his lamp trimmed and burning, and anxiously awaited the coming of his Lord.

His friends mourn—but not as those who have no hope, feeling assured that their loss is his eternal gain.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." J. E. H.

Hollidaysburg Register please copy.

PHILADELPHIA, MARKETS.

Sept. 15, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75
Common and superfine	5.00
Rye Flour	3.50
Corn Meal	$1.12½
Extra White Wheat	1.32
Fair and Prime Red	$1.26@1.30
Rye	72c
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	37
Clover seed, 7 64 lbs	4.75
Timothy	$1.50
Wool	55@57½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour 3 bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do per cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.35
Rye	.85
Corn	.50
Oats	.28
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	.03
Butter	.12
Eggs	.8
Lard	.10
Ham	.10
Shoulder	.8
Side	.8
Tallow	.9

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—The old "MEANS FARM" in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., one mile and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

His excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; choice of fruit; near neighborhood; in the best condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being residout abroad, will sell on terms not unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before the 1st of April next, and on the balance *leave as many years time as you wish so that crops will make the payments* A very desirable home for young beginners to obtain *one of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner. Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store,* one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange,* and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and Manufacture any more Furs, to sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

Ego Remember the name, number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 15, 1862-3m.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth 5 to 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, embracing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 25 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Cove mover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE DOUGLAS,
7 m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in M. Connellstown, a horned STEER, with red and white spots, long in one leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK LIVINGER.

McConnellstown, Sept. 9, 1862 *

30,000 GOOD UNION MEN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he has just returned from the eastern cities, with a full and valuable assortment of Merchandize suitable for town and country, consisting of a variety of Goods to supply all wants, from the most fashionable in the market to those of the strong and durable, at prices astonishly cheap. To my friends I would offer my best regards for sustaining me from the beginning, and invite them to continue their patronage, and the public after an examination of my stock will find it to their advantage to purchasent Cofee Run. I shall hereafter give personal attention to cash sales, with the string of my latch always out. Come to Coffee Run, Sept. 10, 1862-3t. SIMON COHN.

A REBEL PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The following proclamation was issued by the rebel Bradley T. Johnson at Frederick, on the day he took possession of that place, viz:

To the People of Maryland.

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's Line. The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn with arms in their hands that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to muster in for the war companies and regiments.—The companies of one hundred men each. The regiments of ten companies.

Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup—Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in.—*Rise at once!*

Remember the cells of Ft. M'Henry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters, the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses!

Remember these, your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel C. S. A.

Sept. 8, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—*[Estate of Jonathan Leslie.]* The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to his duties at the Office of Miles & Burns, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., *Auditor.*

Sept. 3, 1862.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following tracts of unseated lands, situate near BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be sold at Public Auction, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day:—

All the tracts here described are well timbered. On some of them Coal has been discovered, and one or more mines have been opened, and all are in the vicinity of the coal mines opened at the Broad Top Mountain. Most of the tracts of land are near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Many of the tracts are well adapted to cultivation, the raising of all kinds of grain, grass, and the pasturage of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of Land near Coxville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Kerfoot as named on the draft, *Thirty Cop.* The Coal Mines on this Tract have been opened a number of years in a considerable quantity of Coal has been taken from the Mines, but there is now believed to be an abundant inexhaustible quantity still remaining on the Tract.

Also—A Tract of Land in Hopewell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Peter Wilson, containing 416 acres, 124 perches; Benjamin Rush, Tod township, 353 acres, 53 perches; John Singer, Carbon township, 520 perches; Benjamin Shoemaker, Hopewell township, 405 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampler, Hopewell township, 238 acres 99 perches; Leonard Kichenle, Hopewell township, 360 acres; named Davis, Hopewell township, 421 *acres; Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 318 acres; Henry* Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Bouton, Clay township, 450 acres 6 perches; Thomas Benton, Tod township, 571 acres, 152 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 435 acres, 58 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 478 acres, 48 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 1295 acres; Robert Irwin, Tod township, 347 acres, 145 perches; Philip Wager, 528 acres; Philip Wager, Tod township, 478 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 418 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to Jacob Cresswell, Coxville; Messrs Miles and Burns, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 269 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE,
By his Attorney in fact.
Sept. 3, 1862. A. V. PARSONS.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, Sep. 10, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES.

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Tough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to me directed will be offered for sale at the late residence of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd.,—a two-story log dwelling house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington street in the borough of Huntingdon on

Wednesday, the 24th of September, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

Conditions of sale—One-half the purchase money shall be paid on the confirmation of the said sale and the other half at the end of one year, with interest.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold all the personal property belonging to the said decease'd's estate.

DAVID SNARE,
Executor.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1862.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

STRAYED AWAY.

A large three years old BRINDLE BULL, with a white face. Any person knowing the whereabouts of said bull will please send me word by letter or otherwise.

DAVID RUPERD,
Sept. 3, 1862. Huntingdon P. O.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the town-ship of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the town-ship of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Smithsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Cautman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matteon, in said township.

9th district, composed of Todd township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said town.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Carter's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in the 7th and 10th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by Jonas *Thirty Cop.* The Coal Mines on this Tract have in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Wam Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the exception of that part thereof attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McMahon, Abner Robison, John Gwinner and Wm. *Gwinner,* and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoemberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the town-ship of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the town-ship of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Long, 228 acres; Philip Wager, Tod township, 478 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 418 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to Jacob Cresswell, Cassville; Messrs Miles and Burns, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 269 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE,
By his Attorney in fact.
Sept. 3, 1862. A. V. PARSONS.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment P. V.
Sept. 2d, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

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WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

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We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Tough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for go

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Our Patrons.

We have left our editorial chair to serve our country in the battle-field.—The business of the office is left in charge of faithful young men, but they have not had sufficient experience in the business to issue a full and faultless paper. They will do the best they can in furnishing you with the latest news—more than this cannot be expected of them. If we can find time we shall let you hear from us.

Mr. Charles Doyle, in our Book Store, is authorized to receive money from any of you, during our absence, and we hope he will be called upon by many who are in arrears, and by all who may wish to give us a friendly patronage.

WM. LEWIS.

Editor's Correspondence.

CAMP CAPITOL HILL,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 14, 1862.

Dear Globe:—We, the Dorris company, arrived on this ground at about 3 o'clock *this morning.* It was the first company tendering services to the Governor under the call for the militia, and would have been as early on the ground as any other but for the unpleasant difficulty that occurred which delayed its march. At the time we arrived this morning there was not over five hundred men on the ground we now occupy, but at this time 12 M., the hill is crowded by thousands, and companies are arriving every five minutes. We have just received marching orders, to proceed to Chambersburg at 3½ P. M. Great excitement. Nothing to say more.

At 3 o'clock Wm. Dorris, of Co. F, was elected Colonel. Captain will be elected to-morrow, which we predict will be Major Garrettson, Lieut. Lewis declining to be promoted.

LEWIS.

THE NEWS.

Several rebel officers were captured on Sept. 12th, at the house of Dr. L. T. Williamson, on the Hookstown road near Baltimore. They, together with their entertainer and a few friends, were taken to Baltimore and placed in close custody. It is thought the officers will, as they justly should, be treated as spies.

Hon. *John R. Thompson*, U. S. Senator, died at his residence in Princeton, New Jersey, on Sept. 12, at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have expired on the 4th of March next.

A supposed spy was arrested at Dauphin on Friday night last, and taken to Harrisburg, and committed to prison to await an investigation.

Over two hundred companies have responded to the Governor's call.—Many have left for Chambersburg.

An expedition under Senator Pomeroy, will start early in October with five hundred colored persons, mostly men, to Central America, provided with implements of husbandry, and everything necessary for their comfort and industry.

Seven recruits were obtained for the rebel army while in Maryland from Millerstown, Pennsylvania.

The halls of Congress and the corridors of the Capitol have been supplied with hospital necessaries. There are no patients there, however.

The Draft in Pennsylvania Postponed till September 25th.

Harrisburg, Sept. 15.—The time for drafting men is postponed until the 25th inst., by the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

CAPT. DORRIS' company left for Harrisburg on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock. They were armed with the State muskets, which arrived here in the morning. This company is composed principally of aged and married men who seem to be unable to stand the hardships of a soldier's life, but being determined to assist in driving the invading rebels from our soil, they have left their homes and business to fight. We wish the patriots—old and young—a safe and successful journey through all their trials.

JOHN FAREIRA, the *well known Furrier*, of 718 Arch Street, Philad'a., announces, as is his usual custom, the opening of a large and beautiful stock of Furs for Ladies' and Children's Wear. Read the inducements he offers in his adv. in this issue.

Union County Convention.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday September 9, 1862 for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our Country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified.

The Convention was organized by appointing Samuel Ralston, Esq., of Warriorsmark, President, A. G. Ewing of Franklin and B. F. Brown of Morris townships Secretaries.

On motion of John Scott, Esq., the roll of the several townships was called, when the following delegates presented credentials of election:

Barree—Andrew Cheney, Job Slack, Curtis Kidder, James McGill.
Brady.
Cass.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, P. H. Bence, J. Brewster, E. S. Swoope.
Cromwell—S. Bolinger, G. D. Eyster, Daniel Teague.
Carbon.
Henderson—David Thompson, Valentine Sink, John Warfel.
Hopewell—Samuel Johnston, Adam Speck.
Dublin.
Jackson.
Juniata—J. N. Ball, Isaac Long, S. Corbett, H. S. Isenberg.
Penn—John McCahan.
Morris—Abram Karnish, Jos. Porter, B. F. Brown, W. Isenberg.
Franklin—David Kinch, A. G. Ewing, J. D. Hughes.
Porter—R. Cunningham, Lewis Knode, Jacob Hernenne.
Springfield.
Warriorsmark—W. Johnston, W. S. Rider, Isaac Hamlin, Samuel Ralston.
Shirley—John Enyeart, Abraham Carothers.
Alexandria—W. Moore, David Wilson, Thos. Newell, Wm. Philips.
Walker—W Walters, Wm. Smith, Jos. Isenberg, George Long.
Shirleysburg borough—Henry Brewster, W. A. Fraker.
West.
Todd.
Orbisonia borough—James Harper, Jacob Gehegret.
Huntingdon Borough—H. Glazier, W. Dorris, John Scott, Alex. Port.
Birmingham.
Mt. Union—J. C. Sechler, John Bare.
Oneida—John Hight, Elijah Gorsuch, Daniel Read.
Petersburg.
Union Township.

On motion, resolved that this Convention hold a private informal consultation on the propriety and best method of forming a Union County Ticket. The following correspondence was then read before the Convention:

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 8, 1862.
To A. W. BENEDICT:

Dear Sir:—Until the recent party Conventions met, it was our belief you were opposed to making party nominations in this crisis of our affairs. One of those Conventions placed you in nomination for Assembly. We have been elected delegates to a convention called to make nominations without respect to party, and if you deem it advisable to give them to us, we would request definite answers to the following inquiries:

First. Were you and are you yet opposed to making party nominations at this time?

Second. Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?

Third. If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion?

Yours, truly,
JOHN SCOTT,
HENRY GLAZIER,
WM. DORRIS, jr.,
ALEX. PORT.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 9, 1862.
John Scott, Henry Glazier, Wm. Dorris, and Alexander Port, Esqs.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours containing three inquiries, is before me. Usually, questions to candidates are from friends to aid, or from enemies to entangle. I believe your purpose a nobler one, and I cheerfully answer.

"*First*, Were you, and are you yet, opposed to the policy of making party nominations?"

I did, and I do still believe, that the policy of making strictly party nominations was a mistaken one. Loyal men, now, should have but one purpose. I would not by any act of mine, even by implication, aid a foe who seeks my country's life. I would sink every other issue in the higher one of saving this Government from ruin.

"*Second*, Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?"

I have not accepted, nor declined, as no formal notice of that nomination has been given me. My name had been presented to the people, not to a party. I presume my name was used with a knowledge of my views. I would not dictate the peculiar organization the friendship of the people should assume. Friends with whom I have long acted and whose patriotism I *do not doubt, composed* that Convention. They invited all loyal men to co-operate with them—they disavowed party considerations. I am not justified in doubting their professions, or their actions. I urged all with whom I talked to disregard all claims but their country's, and present such a ticket as would have secured harmony amongst all earnestly loyal men.

"*Third*, If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion?"

If elected, I would prove that I had other ends than mere party success.—Mere partisan issues shall not command my service. I would labor to unite in one efficient organization, every loyal man, the object of which should be a speedy annihilation of this wicked rebellion. The foes of this rebellion are my friends—its friends are my foes. Till it is destroyed I will join hands with every man of every party and creed to make *one party* against rebellion in arms—or rebellion in secret. This is now my party.

My country demands my service, and there is no sacrifice I will not make. If I am not needed in the halls of Legislation, I will cheerfully work at home. Doubtful of my own abilities to render her that aid, which the great necessities of the time demand I shall make no promises which I shall not fulfil, lest I produce the mischief I would avoid.

Yours truly,
A. W. BENEDICT.

The mode of forming a ticket was then freely discussed by Messrs. Kinch, Porter, Bence, Teague, Kidder, Brown, Scott and others, from which it appeared the general wish was to have a ticket nominated, and after considering all suggestions it was resolved that none but those who were known to be true loyal men should be placed in nomination, and that the offices should be divided in the following manner, viz:—

Of those who have heretofore been Republicans, Assembly, County Commissioner, District Attorney, Auditor.

Of those who have heretofore been Democrats, Sheriff, Director of the Poor, County Surveyor.

On motion, proceeded to nominations.

A. W. Benedict for Assembly, and David Black for Sheriff, were nominated by acclamation. Nominations were then made and balloted for to fill the remaining offices, which resulted as follows:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
SHERIFF,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of West.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Kidder and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having been sent to this Convention by the people without respect to party, and having in the same manner nominated candidates, we present them for support by the loyal people of all parties, not because we either undervalue or abandon political principles hitherto entertained, or act others to do so, but because the nation's life is now attacked and endangered by a most wicked and formidable rebellion, and until that danger is past and that rebellion subdued, there should be no division upon any question less than that of national existence, and upon that the lines should be so strongly drawn, as to leave no doubt about who are loyal supporters of the Government, and who are not.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of men of all parties to forego for the present the discussion of questions of mere party policy or legal construction, and to unite cordially and earnestly in support of the President and his Cabinet in their efforts to maintain the Government, and uphold the flag of the Union, so long as traitors in arms are attempting to destroy the one and dishonor the other.

Resolved, That we recognize as the efficient organization for ending this rebellion, that noble and self-sacrificing body of our fellow-citizens, the Army fighting under the Stripes and Stars; that we pledge all our means and efforts to sustain and encourage them; and send cordial greetings to its officers and men, wishing them speedy and glorious triumph over the enemies of the Government; content, as long as they are struggling with one battle cry in the field, with but one political voice at home, and that one of earnest undivided effort for the salvation of the Union they are fighting for.

On motion, a County Committee of two members from each district were appointed by the delegates present, A. Port, Esq., to act as Chairman.

The following resolution was then offered by Joseph Porter and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the patriotic course of the Huntingdon *Globe* in discarding party ties, and cordially supporting the Government and the war, and that we commend it to the support of the loyal people of Huntingdon county.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket nominated.

THE appeal to the women and children by the U. S. Surgeon General, is being promptly responded to by our citizens. Many of the ladies and children have prepared and are still preparing lint for the wounded soldiers.

THE DRAFT.—Thursday, the 25th, the draft is to be carried into effect.—Many of those liable to be drafted have already tendered their services and will be exempted.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—This city is virtually under martial law.

Passes from the Mayor are required to enable any one to leave.

The following is the Mayor's proclamation:

In pursuance of the command of his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, dated this day, to me directed, I hereby forbid every able-bodied man from leaving the bounds of this city, upon the pain of being arrested and held in charge by the military authorities, under the instructions given to them for that purpose by the Governor.

All railroad companies and their agents, located at this city, are also hereby notified and positively forbidden to carry off, or furnish transportations for the purpose of carrying off, any and all able-bodied men from this city.

The Provost Guard detailed for duty in this city, are hereby directed to take care that the above proclamation be enforced.

WM. H. KEPNER, Mayor.

Every able-bodied man is armed and going to Chambersburg.

The people are in good spirits and are anxious for Jackson to come on.

THE FLOOD.—A fearful flood was caused by the rains near Philadelphia, which committed damage to the property bordering on the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers to the amount of $1,000,000.

The *Press* of September 13, speaks of it as follows:

"In a district of the city almost suburban, the flood came suddenly upon the people and deluged their homes and highways. It rose about the door steps, and in some places above the door tops. Trees were uprooted and splintered, lamp-posts were carried off in the current, rafts of lumber went sweeping down the roaring stream, dashing against houses, demolishing fences and walls, killing and wounding innocent children. In some places, we are told, the water rose over a man's height, in other places it reached the second stories of dwellings, boats were paddled *along* the pavements along which children had played the day before, and horses were seen swimming wildly about the streets.

The waters rose rapidly and swept over one of the most interesting portions of the city. The people who live here are of moderate means, principally artisans, laborers and mechanics.—A number of large manufacturing institutions are in the neighborhood, and the labor they furnish gives bread to hundreds of people in their immediate vicinity. The damage to these manufactories is very great, in most cases intricate and expensive machinery, as well as large stocks of manufactured and raw material, being destroyed. The immediate effect of this flood will be, we think, to throw hundreds of people into a condition of distress. Most of those who have suffered are of a class poorly able to suffer. Their means are limited, they live on their daily labor, and beyond a piano, an ingrain carpet, a photograph album, and some neat and showy furniture, they have nothing to show for their money. The economy of years has been swept away in an hour, and homes of humble taste and happiness have been ruined."

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.—The following important order has just been made:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Sept. 10, 1862.

In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State, by the enemies of the Government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defence of the State, and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such points of rendezvous as the Governor may direct. It is ordered,

First—That company organizations be made in accordance with the numbers required under the laws of the United States, to wit: One Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, eighty privates as the minimum and ninety-eight privates as the maximum standard of each company. The company officers to be elected by each organization.

Second—As the call may be sudden it is desirable that the officers and members of each company provide themselves with the best arms they can secure, with at least sixty rounds of ammunition to suit the kind of arms in possession of the soldiers. Such persons as cannot secure and bring arms with them, will be furnished by the Government after their arrival at the place of rendezvous.

Third—Each officer and member of the Company shall provide himself with good stout clothing (uniform or otherwise), boots, blankets and haversacks, ready to go into camp when called into service.

Fourth—Each company organization to be perfected as soon as possible, and report the name of the officer in command, the number of men and the place of its headquarters, to these headquarters, in order that they may be promptly notified to move when their services are required.

Fifth—Organizations when ordered to move will be furnished with transportation by the Government.

Sixth—On the arrival at the place of rendezvous they will be formed into regiments or such other organizations as the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania, may direct.

Seventh—So far as practicable and as may be found consistent with the interests of the public service, companies from the same localities will be put together in such larger organizations as may be formed.

Eighth—Organizations formed under the recent proclamation are earnestly requested to adopt, without delay, such measures as may be necessary to comply with this order.

Ninth—Organizations called into the field under this order, will be held for such service only as the pressing exigency for the State defence may continue.

By order of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.

HEAD QUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.

By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

Officers in command of company organizations as authorized by General Order, No. 35, dated Sept. 10th, will at once report by telegraph, the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of Companies under the General Order of September 10th, should continue to be made as rapidly as possible until all the able-bodied loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjutant General Pa.*

NO MAILS in Maryland are sent west of Ellicott's Mills.

Our Generals in the field.

One of the most humiliating evidences of the petulance and ingratitude of a certain class of the American people, who presume to represent the progress and intelligence of the nation, is the manner in which the officers in command of our armies in the field, have been criticised and condemned. This criticism and condemnation are not merely confined to the press representing a certain class, but it extends to that class of people themselves, who assume exclusiveness, and make it their boast that *they* give tone and force to American sentiment.—Thus, we daily hear one General after another condemned by men who never were in sound of a battle—who are totally ignorant of the science of war, who have no knowledge of the manual of arms. Yet these men cooly set themselves up as critics. They arrogantly assume to judge when a wing should be turned—when a charge should be made—or a retreat ordered—in a contest of which they may have just received the first tidings. We hear men daily deciding upon the merits of our officers in the field, until the conversation of such has become the greatest bore of our existence, and we are almost led to desire never to see or hear such as these while the conflict lasts. The system is radically wrong, unjust and ungenerous, which thus assails, overhalls, elevates, or condemns at will and on impulse, the leaders of our armies in the field. It is creating heartburnings and dissensions, where confidence and unanimity would otherwise prevail. It is making martyrs of those who should be left unmolested in the service of the country *and the pursuit of their own* honor—while it as often seeks to make heroes of others who scarcely deserve the title of *man*. It has done more to demoralize the army, defeat our plans and postpone our success, than the strategy and courage of the rebels combined; and if it is to be persisted in, it must eventually contribute to our defeat and disgrace.

Those who are not in the army—who are not standing up with their bosoms bared to the fire of the enemy—are not the men to criticise or condemn the conduct of those who are performing such service. We may have the liberty of speech, but we have no right to make it the medium of abuse of those who are doing what they can for the country. We may claim the freedom of the press, but that freedom cannot be converted, with impunity, into a license to assail the means or the measures which the Government deems best for its own preservation. Let us, then, be patient with our servants. They have "a hard road to travel," and a rough field in which to toil. Let us be forbearing with those in command of the armies in the field. Let us rely on their valor and judgment, until we have proven ourselves, at least, equal to what we claim to decide upon; or actually participate in scenes of which we presume to judge. When we do this, we will gain a better idea of merit and of justice, and the actions of our Generals in the field will become more and more worthy of our confidence and our commendation.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Cruelties in East Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: In casting my eyes over some old documents in my possession, I have found the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of 16th of February last, in which the speeches at a war meeting held there the previous day are reported by the editor. Colonel Baxter, a conservative man, who had been acting with the Union party, made *the* speech of the day, and was threatened with violence from the Secessionists. The Register, unfriendly to Baxter, thus reports his speech:

"You now want the co-operation of Union men in this crisis—how will you get it? If you want to make them acknowledge that Secession is right, you will never get it, for the human mind cannot be coerced. You will not get it by slandering, abusing, and persecuting them, and practising such barbarities as he could prove had been practiced. He here went into an enumeration of instances of barbarous persecution of Union men. A captain in neighboring counties had arrested more than fifty unoffending citizens and subjected them to cruel treatment. The proof of his misconduct had been laid before the commander of this post, who, instead of remanding or punishing him, had recommissioned him and sent him back to his atrocious work. Another commander had, without law, hung two Union men to the limb of a tree, at Greenville, and, with an inhumanity that was disgraceful to civilization, had left them hanging for twenty-four hours, to intimidate and harrass Union men. Two gentlemen, who had no design to assist the enemy, but occupied the same platform that he (Mr. Baxter) did, on this question, were arrested and sent to Tuscaloosa, and subjected to the horrors of an imprisonment, from the effects of which they died. After *enumerating many more misdeeds of the military, and the Secessionists, the proofs of which he has and can produce*, he concluded by admonishing them to cease their persecutions, and urged a conciliatory course.

"In this brief outline of Mr. Baxter's speech, we have touched only the salient points."

I call the attention of Northern sympathizers to this extract, who allege that no such cruelties have been perpetrated in East Tennessee. I well remember the day on which Col. Baxter spoke, though I was, at the time, in prison, and under the care of a physician, who gave me an outline of the proceedings of the war meeting. Dr. Curry and Colonel Crozier spoke on the Secession side. It was previously understood that Colonel Baxter would speak, and this announcement, together with his anomalous position, brought out a crowd, among them many rebel troops, threatening him with death.—He was afterwards lodged in jail, and where he now is I am not informed. He is a wealthy man and an able lawyer, if still living.

While this report of Col. Baxter's speech—not contradicted then—establishes the truth of the charges of cruel treatment to Union men, it utterly fails to report one-half of what he did say. He told them in that speech of the shooting of Douglass and Ball down in the streets of Knoxville! He told them of the tying to a log, stripping bare, and whipping unmercifully, Union men in that county! He told them of their cruel treatment and imprisonment of Doctor Thornburg! He told them of their driving Andrew Johnson's sick wife out of her house, and occupying it as a hospital! He told them of the hanging of Haunn, Slarmon and son, in the same town, and of refusing them a trial! He told them of their then having all the jails in East Tennessee crowded with union men, some of whom were sickening and dying for want of medical attention and of other necessaries! And he told them of other outrages, too bad for me to mention in an article likely to be perused by ladies! Never did a vile band of robbers and murderers get such a roasting as Col. Baxter gave them that day! They even consulted among themselves whether or no they would hang him. As I have stated, they afterwards, early in the next month, cast him into prison, and where he now is, if alive, I have no means of knowing.

The *one-tenth part* of the inhuman and disgraceful acts of barbarism, practiced upon Union men in East Tennessee, solely on account of their loyalty to the Government of the United States, will never reach the eyes and ears of the people of the North, until the war ends, and the blockade is raised. *And many of their vilest* deeds will not be known until the unclouded light of eternity, in all its terrible glare, dawns upon the disordered chaos of the past.

I may add, what I know to be true, and that is, that Mr. Secretary Benjamin ordered Mr. Attorney Ramsey, of Knoxville, by letter, to *burn those men at the stake* who were ordered to be executed. But they were hanged, and buried, because, as others of us believed, they were ashamed to carry out Benjamin's order. And I often heard the leading men of the rebellion threaten, before the war broke out, that if they should get into a war with the North, they would contrive to turn the various tribes of Indians loose upon our frontiers. I am therefore, confident that secret agents, bribed by the South, have instigated these Indian outrages.

August 30, 1862.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

WAR NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Officers Killed and Wounded in the Recent Battles.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—There are now sixty-eight of General Pope's commissioned officers and one of his surgeons in confinement here. They are not considered prisoners of war. An aid of General Burnside, recently captured, is however placed in that category. There being no boats at Varina to take away the two thousand Yankee prisoners yesterday, their departure was delayed.

The same paper says: "An unusually large number of Federal steamers were visible off the bar from Charleston, early on Saturday morning.

In the battle of Friday, according to Richmond papers, the rebel Generals Ewell, Trimble and Talifero were wounded—the first through the knee, the second in the foot, and the third in the arm, neck and leg. Col. Neff, of the 22d Virginia, was killed; Col Bots, of the 2d, Virginia, severely wounded; Col. *Griggsby, of the 27th Virginia*, was wounded; Col. Rowan was severely wounded, and Majors Nulenbousch, Ferry and Scott were severely wounded. Capt. Fulton, Lieut. Meade, Lt. Arnett, and a number of other officers were wounded and many killed whose names had not been reported.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardien* says: "Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, was assigned to that Department which, we believe, includes Charleston and its defences."

Important from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 8 P. M.—A reconnoissance in force was made to-day to a distance of twelve miles from our intrenched position.

A deserted camp of the enemy was discovered three miles from Fort Mitchell, containing a quantity of provisions, turkeys, chickens and beef, recently killed, showing that their departure had been a hurried one.

Five prisoners were taken, who said that the rebel General Kirby Smith had intended the attack of Cincinnati, but heard that a large force of ours had landed at Warsaw, thirty miles west, to take him in flank and rear, when he ordered a hurried retreat which was commenced last night at nine o'clock.

A large body of our troops have been advanced to-day, and hold the new position.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12—9.30 P. M.—The enemy have fallen back; but whether in retreat or only for the purpose of drawing us out, is not yet ascertained.

Several captures of the enemy's pickets have been made, who give favorable accounts of the condition of their army. They report it largely reinforced, and that the men were anxious to be led forward.

It is thought they were retreating on Lexington; but I think they only want to get us out of our intrenchments.

Later—the Rebels Retreating in Confusion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence Some stragglers, taken by our scouts, say they had twenty thousand men.—Others say only ten thousand advanced this side of Florence, under General Heth.

Prisoners say the retreat was made because they heard of Buell's presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Bragg.

Our scouts, late last night, reported that the enemy was retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Gov. Tod has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the border. The force of regular troops is sufficient for any emergency.

The rebels are reported to beat Walton, twenty miles south.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated by our troops, who are falling back towards the Ohio.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A BATTLE AT MUMFORDSVILLE.

THE REBELS REPULSED.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 14.—The rebels under Gen. Duncan, attacked our forces at Green river, near Mumfordsville, about three o'clock this morning. The fight lasted till eleven o'clock, A. M. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Wilder, of the 17th Indiana, commanded the federal forces.

The Capture of Frederick, Md.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following was received this morning by a special messenger for the Associate Press:

FREDERICK, Md, Sept. 13.—Frederick is ours. The advance of our forces entered the east end of the town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later, a cavalry force, under the command of Gen. Pleasanton, entered the city by way of the Market-street turnpike. The main body of the rebel forces evacuated the city on Thursday. A few cavalry, from the command of General Stuart, and the Hampton Legion, made a charge on our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded, whilst the rebels suffered at least to that extent.

FREDERICK, Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments and three guns, a short distance beyond Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded and took forty prisoners.—This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the 3d Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy yesterday was double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent them falling into our hands.

LATEST NEWS.

A Battle on Middletown Heights.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

GENERAL RENO KILLED.

THE REBELS ROUTED AND M'CLELLAN IN PURSUIT.

Official Despatch from Gen. M'Clellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Three miles beyond Middletown,
Sept. 14, 9.40 P. M.

To H. W. Halleck, Genl. in-Chief:

After a very severe engagement, the corps of Gens. Hooker and Reno have carried the height commanding the Hagerstown road. The troops behaved magnificently. They never fought better. Gen. Franklin has been engaged on the extreme left. I do not yet know the result except that the firing indicates progress on his part.

The action continued till after dark and terminated leaving us in possession of the entire crest. It has been a glorious victory. I cannot yet tell whether the enemy will retreat during the night, or appear in increased force in the morning.

I regret to add that the gallant and able General Reno is killed.

Maj. Gen. G. B. M'CLELLAN.

The Rebels in Full Retreat.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Sept 15, 8 A. M.

Henry W. Halleck, Genl-in-chief.

I have just learned from Gen. Hooker, in the advance, who states that the information is perfectly reliable that the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panic, and Gen. Lee last night stated publicly that he must admit they had been shockingly whipped. I am hurrying everything forward to endeavor to press their retreat to the utmost. Gen. G. B. M'CLELLAN.

STILL BETTER.

Genl. Franklin's Movement a Complete Success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Major General Halleck, Genl-in-Chief:

I am happy to inform you that Franklin's success on the left was as complete as that on the centre and right, and resulted in his getting possession of the Gap, after a severe engagement in all parts of the line.

The troops, old and new, behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry, carrying, with but little assistance from our own artillery, every strong position defended by artillery and infantry.

I do not think our loss is very severe.

The corps of A. S. Hill and Longstreet were engaged with our right.

We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

The enemy dispersed during the night.

Our troops are now advancing in pursuit of them.

I do not yet know where he will next be found.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
AT BOLIVAR, Sept. 15—10 A. M.

To Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

Information has this moment been received completely confirms the rout and demoralization of the rebel army.

Gen. Lee is reported wounded and Gen. Garland killed.

Gen. Hooker alone has over one thousand more prisoners—seven hundred having been sent to Frederick.

It is stated that Gen. Lee gives his loss at 15,000.

We are following as rapidly as the men can move.

Signed, G. B. McClellan.